



Kaiser's Right Wing Reported Turned; Two German Submarines Sent to Bottom After Sinking Three British Cruisers

3 BRITISH CRUISERS SUNK BY SUBMARINES, ARE SOON AVENGED

Hogue and Cressy Torpedoed While Going
to Aid Their Sinking 12,000-Ton Sister
Ship Aboukir in the North Sea.

TWO OF GERMAN BOATS DESTROYED

Three of the Attacking Five Submarines Escape—
Mine in Same Region Reported to Have
Sunk Another Large Vessel.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 22.—Three British cruisers, the Aboukir, the Hogue and the Cressy, are announced by the official bureau to have been sunk in the North Sea by German submarines, and a report comes from Lowestoft that a vessel of 12,000 tons, whether a warship or not is not clear, has been sent to the bottom by a mine in that region also.

The cruisers, however, were not long being avenged, for two of the five submarines which attacked and sank them were sent to the bottom by the British ships, according to a dispatch from Ymuiden, Holland, where survivors of the cruisers' crews arrived this evening on the steamer Flores with the story of the disaster.

The Flores landed 287 of the survivors at Ymuiden. Only one dead and a few wounded were aboard.

The disaster to the British navy occurred not long after day-break this morning.

A dispatch from Harwich to-night says it is computed there, where thirty uninjured officers of the sunken cruisers arrived, that 700 men were saved.

This would leave 1,565 men lost, as the three cruisers had each a complement of 755 men.

The officers who arrived at Harwich to-night had been rescued from the water and wore improvised clothing.

Eighty other survivors were landed at Parkeston Quay, three miles west of Harwich.

Continuing, the announcement concerning the Aboukir, the Hogue and the Cressy says that a considerable number of the crews of these vessels were saved by the cruiser Lowestoft and by a division of torpedo boat destroyers.

Trawlers and their boats also aided in the work of rescue. The loss of life is believed to have been heavy, but its extent cannot be determined until a list of those who were rescued is completed.

The Aboukir was torpedoed first. The Hogue and the Cressy drew in close to her and were standing by to save her crew when they also were torpedoed.

A dispatch received here from the Hook of Holland says the Dutch steamer Titan has arrived there, bringing twenty British wounded and some dead, picked up in the North Sea after the sinking of the Aboukir, the Hogue and the Cressy.

The Titan reported that the disaster occurred at 7:30 o'clock this morning. She picked up 114 survivors, most of whom were transferred to British torpedo boats.

The Cressy, Captain Robert W. Johnson; the Aboukir, Captain John E. Drummond, and the Hogue, Captain Wilmot S. Nicholson, were sister ships. They were cruisers of a comparatively obsolete type, and were built fourteen years ago.

Amsterdam, Sept. 23.—One of the survivors of the battle between the German submarines and the British cruisers in the North Sea who arrived at Ymuiden says:

"We were navigating with the cruisers in the North Sea in beautiful weather. This morning at 6 o'clock the Aboukir was hit in several places and disappeared within five minutes.

"The other men-of-war thought the Aboukir had struck a mine, as no hostile ships could be seen. They lowered their boats. A few minutes later the Hogue was hit and sank. In a short time the Cressy also was torpedoed and sank at about 8 o'clock."

BIG GERMAN WARSHIPS HELD OUT OF DANGER

Stowed Away Securely in Sheltered Harbors, Says
Naval Expert, Where British Cannot
Reach Them.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 23.—The naval expert of "The Daily News" writes of the sinking of the British fleet in the North Sea yesterday morning is the most serious yet sustained by any of the warring powers at sea. It would be idle to deny that the exploit reflects the greatest credit on the German submarine service.

"There may be some who will ask why the British navy, which is between two and three times as strong as Germany in submarines, cannot

ANATOLE FRANCE DENOUNCES CRIME OF SHELLING RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Sept. 22.—Anatole France has addressed the following letter to the editor of "La Guerre Sociale" as a protest against the burning of Rheims Cathedral:

"My Dear Hervé: I send to 'La Guerre Sociale' my indignant protest against the destruction of the Cathedral at Rheims. Barbarians have burnt, invoking the blessing of the God of the Christians, one of the most magnificent monuments of Christianity. They have thus covered themselves with eternal infamy, and the German name has become execrated by all thinking men.

"Who, in face of this, can doubt that they are really barbarians and that we are fighting for civilization? The war will be fought without mercy, but we, as soldiers fighting for right, will remain worthy of our cause. We will continue to the end to show that we are magnanimous as well as victorious.

"As you say to-day, we will inflict pitiless vengeance upon these criminals, but we will not stain our victory by any similar crimes upon their soil. When we have conquered their last army and reduced their last fortress, we will proclaim that the people of France will again receive in friendship the conquered enemy."

CZAR'S TROOPS WIN FORTRESS OF JAROSLAW

Drive Austrians Out and
Raise Russian Flag
Over Stronghold.

TOWN COMMANDS PASSAGE OF SAN

Its Possession Will Greatly
Aid Operations
Against Przemyśl.

GEN. MARTOS ON TRIAL

No Proof Yet Presented in Ber-
lin That Officer Ordered
'Civilians Killed.'

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Petrograd, Sept. 22.—The Fortress of Jaroslau has been taken by the Russian forces, after two days' bombardment, and the Russians have an open approach to the northern face, as they had previously to the eastern and southern faces, of the principal Austrian fortress of Przemyśl.

The northwestern face of Przemyśl offers the best chances of a successful attack on this fortress, which is defended by a double line of outer forts. The southeastern face is likewise vulnerable in both cases owing to the contour of the ground, which favors approaches on the two fronts.

The capture of Jaroslau admits the Russians into the rectangle of Jaroslau, Rzeszów, Dynów and Przemyśl, where the remnants of the beaten Austro-German armies are now trying to reorganize.

The speedy capture of this fortified place indicates the condition of the enemy. It is reported that the number of desertions is very great, and that the Germans, not wholly trusting to their Austrian allies, have insisted on garrisoning Przemyśl with their own forces.

At the opening of the war Jaroslau presented the formidable aspect of a fully equipped fortress. It stands astride the River San, with three independent forts on a line about three and a half miles long on the right bank of the river and sixteen forts dispersed on a line five miles long on the left bank. The garrison in peace time was 10,000 men.

As the Galician battle developed Jaroslau was materially strengthened by temporary works of every kind on a large scale and the garrison, of course, included the remnants of the Austro-German armies beaten before Gorodok.

As will be found in the case of all Galician fortified places, Jaroslau was fully supplied with large stores of munitions and military material of all kinds. It commands the passage across the River San and also a direct railway line to Rawaraska and to Przemyśl, from which it is distant sixteen miles. It may thus be considered an outlying defence of the principal Austrian fortress in Galicia. No details of the fighting or estimates of booty taken have as yet been received.

London, Sept. 22.—Possession of the fortress of Jaroslau will greatly assist the Russians in their operations against Przemyśl, where a strong Austro-German force is offering stubborn resistance in the hope of at least detaining the Russian armies which are needed to take the offensive against Germany.

The Hague, Sept. 22.—Dispatches from Berlin say that so far no proof has been forthcoming of the accusations against the Russian General Martos, who is charged with killing non-combatants in East Prussian towns and villages. His trial by court martial is proceeding.

NOTED REGIMENTS IN THICK OF FIGHT

London, Sept. 22.—The Official Press Bureau issued to-night a casualty list, under date of September 17, which shows 28 officers killed, 46 wounded and 14 missing. Three officers previously reported as missing have returned to their commands.

Of other ranks, 150 wounded and 202 missing are reported.

The list contains the names of no prominent men, but shows that the 9th Lancers, Dorsetshire, 16th Hussars and Royal Engineers have been in the thick of the fighting.

The Royal Irish Rifles lost two officers killed and eight wounded. Lieutenant C. G. Bayley and Second Lieutenant V. Waterfall, of the Royal Flying Corps, are unofficially reported dead.

BERLIN REPORTS GAIN IN ALSACE

Rheims on Fire and Ger-
mans Occupy Heights
of Craonne.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The German Embassy to-day received the following wireless from Berlin:

"In middle Alsace the French attacks have been repulsed.

"The subscription to the German war loan up to the present time reaches 4,200,000,000 marks.

"Headquarters report September 21 that the attack against the Franco-British army makes progress. Rheims lies in the French battle line and we regret having been forced to answer their fire. The city suffered, but orders have been given to spare the Cathedral."

Berlin, Sept. 22 (By wireless to Sayville, Long Island).—The announcement given out at official headquarters under date of September 21 relates that in the fighting around Rheims the Germans have occupied the heights of Craonne, and that in advancing on the French city, which is described as on fire, they occupied the village of Betheny.

The Germans have attacked the line of forts to the south of Verdun, and they crossed victoriously the eastern frontier of Lorraine, which was defended by eight French army corps. A French sortie from a point northeast of Verdun was repulsed.

DUTCH CITY GETS BOMB FROM PLANE

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—An aeroplane of unknown nationality dropped a bomb in Middelburg this morning, near the Brussels Gate, according to a dispatch received here. No lives were lost, but a big hole was torn in the ground, trees were broken, the doors of a neighboring house were rattled and windows for a considerable distance were shattered.

Automobiles went in pursuit of the aircraft, but it disappeared, going south.

London, Sept. 23.—An agency correspondent, telegraphing on Tuesday from The Hague, says:

"The Dutch government has decided upon an official inquiry into the dropping of bombs from an aeroplane of unknown nationality on the town of Middelburg to-day. The government will submit reports to the German and Belgian governments, asking whether the bombs were dropped by the flying corps of their countries.

One of which fell on the lawn of a convent on which the Red Cross flag was flying. No lives were lost."

KNIGHT TO FIGHT BACK DOOR RULE

London, Sept. 22.—Sir George Riddell, a well-known newspaper owner, to-day took up the cause of the newspaper men who threatened a strike last night because they were compelled to use the back door at the War News Bureau.

Sir George said to-day that he would bring the matter before the War Office and the Admiralty and endeavor to have the rule rescinded.

GEN. FRENCH'S OWN STORY OF BATTLE

British Field Marshal Gives Full Description of the First
Four Days of the Battle of
the Aisne.

London, Sept. 22.—The following descriptive account from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters of the British army's operations up to September 18 was issued to-night:

"General Headquarters, Sept. 18, 1914.—At the date of the last narrative, September 14, the Germans were making a determined resistance along the River Aisne. Opposition which it was at first thought might possibly be of a rear guard nature, not entailing material delay to our progress, has developed and has proved to be more serious than was anticipated.

"The action now being fought by the Germans along their line may, it is true, have been undertaken to gain time for some strategic operation or move, and may not be their main stand. But if this is so the fighting is naturally on a scale which, as to extent of ground covered and duration of resistance, makes it undistinguishable in its progress from what is known as a 'pitched battle,' though the enemy certainly showed signs of considerable disorganization during the earlier days of their retirement phase.

"Whether it was originally intended by them to defend the position they took up as strenuously as they have done, or whether the delay gained for them during the 12th and 13th by their artillery has enabled them to develop their resistance and force their line to an extent not originally contemplated, cannot yet be said.

"So far as we are concerned, the action still being contested is the battle of the Aisne. The foe we are fighting is just across the river along the whole of our front to the east and west. The struggle is not confined to the valley of that river, though it will probably bear its name.

DESCRIBES PROGRESS OF BATTLE.

"The progress of our operations and the French armies nearest us from the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th will now be described:

"On Monday, the 14th, those of our troops which had on the previous day crossed the Aisne, after driving in the German rear guards on that evening, found portions of the enemy's forces in prepared defensive positions on the right bank, and could do little more than acquire a footing north of the river. This, however, they maintained in spite of two counter attacks delivered at dusk and 10 p. m. in which the fighting was severe.

"During the 14th strong reinforcements of our troops were passed to the north bank, the troops crossing by ferry, by pontoon bridges and by the remains of permanent bridges. Close co-operation with the French forces was maintained, and the general progress made was good, although the opposition was vigorous, and the state of the roads after the heavy rain made movements slow.

"One division alone failed to secure the ground it expected to.

"The first army corps, after repulsing repeated attacks, captured 600 prisoners and twelve guns. The cavalry also took a number of prisoners. Many of the Germans taken belong to the reserve and Landwehr formations, which fact appears to indicate that the enemy is compelled to draw on other classes of service to fill the gaps in his ranks.

"There was a heavy rain throughout the night of September 14-15 and during the 15th. The situation of the British forces underwent no essential change. But it became more and more evident that the defensive preparations made by the enemy were more extensive than was at first apparent.

BRITISH IMPROVE INTRENCHMENTS.

"In order to counterbalance these, measures were taken by us to economize our troops and to secure protection from the hostile artillery fire, which was very fierce, and our men continued to improve their own intrenchments. The Germans bombarded our lines nearly all day, using heavy guns, brought, no doubt, from before Mauberge, as well as those with the corps.

"All their counter attacks, however, failed, although in some places

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REGIMENT OF GERMANS WIPED OUT AT CRAONNE

Wounded Allies, Returning to Paris, Say Enemy Was
Sacrificed Without Apparent Reason
by Officers.

Paris, Sept. 23, 12:50 a. m.—Wounded soldiers who are commencing to arrive here from the region of Craonne describe the battle there on Sunday and Monday as having been deadly for the Germans, who, they say, were sacrificed without apparent reason by their officers.

Though pushed back with great slaughter, some of the wounded say, the Germans returned again and again, only to be mowed down by the French. One entire regiment, it was declared, was wiped out, and when the French took possession of the field they found 1,000 wounded left by the Germans. Trenches that had been carefully prepared for resistance of the Allies' advance were filled with dead.

A superior officer among the wounded estimated the German losses in this engagement alone at 7,000.

Very little had been seen recently of the German cavalry by the wounded men, and it was their opinion that this branch of the service was being compelled to act as infantry, since, they said, three-fourths of their horses had succumbed, owing to the long and unceasing reconnaissances of the last seven weeks, during which the animals often lacked proper food. The British and French horsemen, on the other hand, according to the soldiers, are well supplied with remounts.

One of the soldiers said that the reason the Germans were eating raw beets and vegetables was due to their longing for a change of diet after having subsisted for many weeks on canned foods.

Another of the wounded men told of the effective work of a German aeroplane while a French regiment was establishing itself on the right bank of the Aisne River. The aeroplane, he said, flew over the French position to aid the German artillery, and a rain of shells immediately followed. As soon as the French position was changed, the fact was signalled to the battery, and the shower of shrapnel was continued.

Finally, the soldier added, a French machine took part in the action, and the German airman was forced to seek a higher level. An exciting chase ensued, but gradually the Frenchman gained a position of advantage. Then a rapid exchange of shots from the automatic pistols of the airmen ensued, resulting finally in the fall of the German machine. The position of the French regiment was then changed again, and it secured shelter from the German battery's fire.

Most of the wounded are still being sent to provincial cities, but there are 26,000 beds ready for their accommodation in Paris in case of necessity.

INVADERS GIVE WAY BEFORE ALLIED LEFT ALONG BANK OF OISE

Attacks of Pursuing Army in West Con-
tinue to Force Germans Back, but
Elsewhere Situation Unchanged.

BAYONETS REPULSE GERMAN ASSAULT

French and British Push Fresh Brigades to the
Front to Rest Worned Troops—Fighting
Around Rheims Is Desperate.

The French War Office reports an advance of the allied left on the right bank of the Oise and some progress near the Argonne region. Elsewhere conditions are unchanged.

Berlin reports that French attacks in Alsace have been repulsed. Rheims is described as on fire, with the Germans occupying the heights of Craonne.

London, Sept. 23.—A correspondent of "The Daily Mail" at the front reports that the German right has been turned between Peronne and St. Quentin. He says that during all Sunday night wounded have been arriving at an unnamed place. They report there are nine miles of dead in trenches between those two towns.

The same correspondent states that on Sunday the entire general staff of one German division was brought to Amiens as prisoners.

The correspondent also says that he hears that two trains of badly needed German reinforcements were blown up between Peronne and St. Quentin through the feat of a French gunner, who managed to tap a telephone wire connecting two German stations. By this means he gained the information that the trains were coming and was able to place guns to command the line. By a quick attack he was able to ambush the trains.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The official report issued to-day again lays some stress on the announcement that an advance is being made by the Allies' left wing on the right bank of the River Oise, the point from which both the public and the military experts look for first indications of how the battle is likely to end.

The statement given out from the Ministry of War late to-night merely says that there is no change in the situation, thus referring all inquirers to the following earlier official announcement:

"Along the entire front, from the Oise to the Woevre, the Germans manifested yesterday, September 21, a certain activity, without, however, obtaining appreciable results.

"First: On our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, the Germans were obliged to cede ground before the French attacks. Between the Oise and the Aisne the situation remains unchanged. The enemy has not delivered any serious attack, contenting himself yesterday, Monday evening, with continued cannonading.

"Second: On the centre, between Rheims and Souain, the enemy attempted an offensive movement, which was repulsed, while between Souain and the Argonne we have made some progress.

"Between the Argonne and the River Meuse there has been no change.

"In the Woevre district the enemy made a violent effort. He attacked the heights of the Meuse along the front between Treauvaux, Vigneuilles and Hendicourt, without, however, succeeding in gaining a position on these heights.

"On our right wing, in Lorraine, the enemy has again passed the frontier, using in this operation a number of small columns. Donestee, to the south of Blamont, has been reoccupied by the enemy.

"During the days of September 20 and September 21 we captured twenty automobiles used in moving provisions, together with all the men attached to them. We also captured on these days numerous prisoners, belonging principally to the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 15th, 14th and 16th German corps; to the Bavarian Landwehr and to the reserve corps."

The batteries of the allied forces never ceased firing entirely all night, although their activity diminished somewhat after sundown.

The Germans occupying the trenches kept constantly on the alert, but until 2 o'clock this morning no aggressive move was started from the Allies' lines facing them. Then all the allied batteries seemed to open fire together and every point along the front became very active.

The French and British on several occasions succeeded in surprising and driving back the occupants of the German trenches,